









### RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CANADA AND OUR

**FRONTIER STATES**—Canada is divided from the United States by New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and Michigan and in the event of a war with England the burthen would chiefly fall upon them in defending the country from invasion or in carrying hostilities over the border. The census return will show how these States could sustain themselves, and what feeble resistance Canada could offer to their arms. The census of Canada, taken this year, shows the following number of inhabitants in each section:

Canada East, bordering on New England.....	1,053,566
Canada West, on the New York and Michigan borders.....	1,365,221

Total.	2,393,583
The States in proximity to the Canada line, according to the census of 1860, show the following population :	
New York	2,851,524
Michigan	745,291
Maine	360,000
New Hampshire	326,072
Vermont	336,538
Total.	4,877,711

In Canada there are, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, 470,000 men. In the border States there are 1,183,000. But assuming the half of that number, or one in ten, as the very largest that could by any possibility be brought into the field, the relative numbers would stand thus:

Canada, fighting men, 225,000; Border States, fighting men, 591,000.

The fighting men of the border States are thus in proportion to the forces of Canada as more than five to two. New York State alone would be more than a match for both the Canadas. The fighting men of New York, estimated as one in ten of the population, are 359,000, or, in the ratio of the military population of the Canadas, of more than three to two. And if England should land an invading army in Canada to unite with the forces of the province in marching over our frontier, the border States could be easily supported by the tier of populous States immediately behind

them. In the event of war, however, that would not be at all likely. Canada and England would be only too glad to maintain the defensive by land, whatever port British "wooden walls" might set in the drama. Far more likely would it be that the invasion should proceed from this side of the line, and if it should be attempted there can be little doubt that this time it would prove a complete success, and the Union Jack would soon cease to wave in either of the two Canadas. Union with our States which border them is their manifest destiny, and the consummation is only a question of time.—*N. Y. Herald, 26th.*

**RECRUITING FOR CON. PORTER'S EXPEDITION.**—The United States Naval recruiting offices in this city have, for some time, been doing a very good business, to which the exaggerated apprehension of difficulty with England has given a remarkable impetus. A large proportion of sailors returning from foreign cruises immediately enter the Government service. Besides the incentive of patriotism—which has no little weight with American tars—there is the desire to get the good and sure pay offered by Government. The supply of sailors for all the blockading and transport vessels, the stone fleets, and the naval expeditions

The principal naval recruiting in New York, at present, is for Commodore Porter's mortar fleet. The main rendezvous in Cherry street, and the branch at No. 162 South street, are thronged with beaming sailors of all nations, but chiefly Americans. Applicants seem to be attracted, rather than repelled, by the prospect of hazardous re-

vice. Every kind of sea-going talent is wanted for this expedition, and a sailor can obtain the position of master's mate, boatswain's mate, gunner's mate, seaman or ordinary seaman, just according to his qualifications. The recruiting is conducted with the more care and deliberation because of the delay to which the expedition is subjected by the non arrival of the great mortars from Pittsburg. Less than half a dozen of them have yet been delivered here; and the whole number wanted is about twenty-five. The mortars weigh 17,000 pounds each, independent of the bed plates, on which they will rest, and will throw shells of 200 pounds. They are made of iron.

A NEW PLAN.—While the Abolitionists have been so strenuously advocating a proclamation of freedom to the slaves as a military necessity, a great and sensible man

Of crushing rebellion, is it not surprising that another plan—and one much more likely to be successful—has wholly escaped their notice, and they have entirely failed to bring it to the attention of Government? This plan is that the President should be at once authorized by Congress to issue a proclamation abolishing the explosive qualities of gunpowder in all the Southern States, except such gunpowder as may be in possession of loyal citizens.

Of course, according to the modern logic which is accepted by the opposition party, it must be plain to every one that gunpowder is the cause of the war. Or, speaking

more accurately, the explosive principle in gunpowder is the whole foundation on which the rebels rest their opposition to the Government. If there was no gunpowder at the south, or if gunpowder would not explode, the rebellion would. If the dangerous article which is so destructive of human life, were removed, we should have no more battles, and the Southern Confederacy would at once collapse. Clearly, then, it is more important to deprive the rebels of gunpowder than of anything else. Without slaves they might fight; without gunpowder they would not and could not.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jr.*

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—The duty on tea under the new tariff bill will be twenty cents a pound; on coffee, five cents; and on sugar, three cents, clayed, and two and a half cents brown. The following schedule will show the increase of duty on these articles since the passage of the tariff of March last:

Tariff of March, 1861.	July, 1861.	Dec. 23, 1861.
Tea.....Free.	15 cents.	20 cents.
Coffee.....Free.	35 cents.	10 cents.
Sugar, Clayed.....2 cents.	3 cents.	5 cents.
Sugar, Brown.....2 cents.	7 cents.	25 cents.

This addition, it is presumed, will yield seven or eight millions to the treasury of the

A fire-proof dress, for entering burning buildings, has just been invented by a Frenchman named Duvert. It is stated to be both fire and water-proof, and is copiously stuffed with sponges sewed together. The wearer also uses a helmet like that of a diver, with an apparatus for supplying fresh air and glasses to see through. The Emperor and Empress of France lately witnessed an experiment with the dress, during which the inventor, clothed in the fire-proof habiliment, entered and remained for several minutes in a burning cottage.

The result was most satisfactory.

**SUIT FOR A PASTOR'S SALARY.**—The Methodist clergyman in Ware, Massachusetts, was unable to collect the amount of his salary, and sued for the balance due him. The defense claimed that under the Methodist system nothing was due him, as he was sent by the Conference, not called by the society, and therefore all payments were voluntary and not the result of a legal agreement, and if the trustee did not collect the full amount of the salary there was no legal manner of collecting the balance. The court decided in favor of the trustees against the clergyman.

**200** The New York Times advises an immediate embargo on ship timber. Live purchases for the British admiralty have almost cleared the market.



